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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1874. NO. 144.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Saturday's Session of the House.

Five Thousand Copies of the Dimmick Story Ordered.

Twenty-Nine Hundred Allegheny County Ladies Ask for Prohibition.

Water Rents on the South Side.

Constitutional Advertising Bill the Order for Thursday.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 28, 1874.

HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock, Speaker McCormick in the chair.

Mr. Worrell, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution ordering 5,000 copies of the report of the Special Committee on the Dimmick affair, which was agreed to.

Mr. Christy presented a petition of 1,300 ladies of Allegheny county, asking for the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor law.

Mr. Young, a petition of 1,600 voters of Allegheny of the same import.

Mr. Hays had the vote by which the water bill was killed reconsidered. This bill is intended to cover the collection of water rents on the South Side of the river in Pittsburgh, and has been now twice voted down and reconsidered twice. John Wenke, the collector of water rents on that side, has been here all the week trying to get it through.

Mr. Wainwright reported Cressler's Social Evil bill with an affirmative recommendation. The House refused to print the bill before it was reported; hence the speedy action.

Mr. Newmyer, from the General Judiciary Committee, reported the Senate bill relating to transfers of bank stocks and loans of this Commonwealth by married women. This bill allows them to transfer securities the same as unmarried women.

Mr. Christy, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported with amendments the join resolution requesting the President to convene another court-martial to hear Fitz John Porter's case.

Mr. Newmyer read in place a bill authorizing the courts to vacate streets in cities and boroughs.

Mr. Christy introduced a bill relative to compulsory arbitrations. Its provisions are intended to remedy the evil which now exists of the defendant extending the rule of reference for the purpose of delay when he has no defense to the action.

The Constitutional Advertising bill will be the special order for next Thursday, and the debate will be on the propositions below. Mr. Mitchell's amendment is as follows:

That all bills for advertising the Constitution which was submitted to the vote of the people on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873, in case where such advertising is proposed to be made by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be verified by affidavit of the publisher or other person having knowledge of the facts, in which shall be stated the following facts, to wit:

1st. That the same was advertised by direction of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

2d. The number of times the Constitution was published in the regular edition of the paper for advertising the same in which the bill shall be presented, and also the number of copies so published in each issue separately, as nearly as the same can be ascertained.

3d. The regular rates of advertising in the respective papers, with a copy of such rates cut from the files thereof of the date of such advertisement, if then published, or as near such time as may be.

4th. That the bill presented does not exceed the regular rates of advertising by the column charged to other customers at the time said publication was made.

The said bills, verified as aforesaid, shall be presented to the Auditor General and filed in his office, and the same shall be settled by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and State Treasurer, but no more than the regular rate of advertising by the column at the time of such publication shall be allowed in any case, nor shall payment be made for more than four insertions in any case.

Mr. Webb offered the following amendment: Provided, that the publication of the same in any weekly newspaper shall in no case exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and that its publication in any daily paper shall in no case exceed the sum of one thousand dollars.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 27, 1874.

In the House, to-day, the following bills were considered and disposed of as stated:

No. 25, an act to provide for the collection of debts against non-resident debtors. Passed second reading.

No. 27, an act relating to payment of costs in cases of felony. Passed second reading.

No. 28, an act requiring the Judges of the Supreme Court to file written opinions, and to designate such as they may deem necessary for publication.

Passed second reading with the following as an additional section:

That the Judges of the several Courts of the Common Pleas and Orphan Courts of this Commonwealth shall, within six calendar months after the argument and submission of any case or legal proceeding whatever pending before them and requiring their decision, deliver and file within the proper office such decision and their opinion upon which such decision is founded, when the same is necessary to a proper understanding thereof.

No. 21, a supplement to an act entitled an act to provide for the incorporation of gas and water companies, approved March 11, 1857, authorizing water companies to levy, asses and collect water rents. Negatived on second reading.

No. 48, an act to provide for the collection of taxes in the several counties of this Commonwealth. Passed second reading.

This was a general bill, intended to cover the collection of taxes throughout the State. To the tenth section an amendment was offered exempting the city of Philadelphia from the operation of the bill, but this, as well as an amendment to exempt those counties in which taxes are collected by the County Treasurer, was voted down, as well as the whole section, and a substitute for it, conferring upon the Receiver of Taxes in Philadelphia all the powers and duties of a County Treasurer, so far as the collection of taxes is concerned, was adopted.

In the Senate, two sessions were held. At the morning session a resolution was adopted, fixing the hour of meeting hereafter at 10 A. M., and the bill authorizing City School Superintendents to hold Teachers' Institutes, was postponed. This was Mr. Graham's bill, and was probably intended to cover the cases of Pittsburgh and Allegheny; but as it was a general bill, the representatives of other cities demurred. Mr. Davis was doubtful of its effect in Philadelphia, and Mr. Albright did not want it for Allentown, and as there are some seventeen small cities in the State which would be affected by its passage, it was thought to be of doubtful utility. Hence the postponement.

Mr. White's bill, repealing the supplement of 1870, to the law relating to executions, was recommitted. Prior to 1870, the franchises of a corporation could not be sold out under an execution, but it was put into the hands of a sequestrator; the act of 1870 changed all that, and Mr. White's bill was intended to repeal the act of 1870, and restore the former practice. This was thought to be too sweeping, and the bill was recommitted.

The act to regulate the manner of increasing the indebtedness of corporations was amended by adding two new sections, and the bill went over until they could be printed.

The members of the Education Committee having been absent yesterday, at the Cassville investigation, when the vote was taken on the bill to divide the Eighth Normal School district and erect the Thirtieth district, the bill was recalled from the House, and the vote on its final passage reconsidered; but Mr. Maclay being absent, its further consideration was postponed.

The bill fixing the pay of members of the Legislature then came up on second reading, and the question recurring on Mr. McKinley's amendment, fixing the pay at $1,000 for one hundred days, and $10 per diem for the following fifty days, a long debate ensued, and the amendment was lost by a tie vote—11 to 11; but some dispute having arisen as to the right of one of the Senators to vote, who did not respond when his name was first called, a reconsideration was moved, which was carried, and the amendment adopted, yeas 15, nays 10. A few other amendments were then made to the bill, and it went over to third reading.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Wallace's bill to regulate the formation of corporations came up on second reading and passed down to the 30th section, after being variously amended. The 30th section relative to bridge companies, contained a clause authorizing the formation of companies to build bridges over streams dividing this State from other States, and Mr. Davis moved to strike it out; and pending this motion, the Senate adjourned until Monday evening.

Mr. Ermentrout gave notice of his intention to move various amendments to the bill, striking out all the sections which simply re-enact existing laws relative to corporations. When the bill comes up again—say on Tuesday next—there will be an effort made to press these amendments.

The longer this Legislature remains together the greater grows the difficulty of passing any of the bills required by the Constitution. Mr. Fitch's bill, to regulate the submission of cases to the decision of the courts, without the intervention of a jury, by agreement of the parties, has failed, because it is an innovation that disturbs the long established practice of the State, and lawyers cannot agree as to the details of it; the corporation bill is in similar danger; and every general bill runs foul of some local practice which those interested are loth to give up. It must be many years before the various systems of local policy prevailing throughout the State can be made to give way to a uniform system, and I am not certain that it is wise to press too urgently, just now, the work of bringing about uniformity. It will have to come, in time; but the absolute necessity for it is not yet felt so keenly as to secure, at once, what is aimed at in the Constitution.

A great deal of mock indignation has been expended upon Speaker McCormick, by those who are mortified by the revelations made concerning the Democratic roosters, Dimmick and Kreiter, because he decided that Dimmick had the right to resign, and that his resignation was complete, by his own act, no acceptance of it by the House being necessary. This dust has been raised solely to enable Dimmick to escape under cover of it. The right of a member of the Legislature to resign, whenever he pleases, has never been questioned. The House to which he belongs has no control over his resignation. His service is voluntary; he is not an employee, nor an appointee of the House, but a member, deriving his place from the people and not from the House. He surrenders his place, not to the House, but to the people who elected him, and his resignation is communicated to the House, solely because the Speaker is required to issue a writ for an election to fill the vacancy and hence must be made acquainted with the fact of resignation.

This point was well settled in the case of Gen. Harry White. He was a prisoner in Libby prison, unable to take his place in the Senate, and his absence left the Senate a tie. He sent his resignation to the Speaker of the Senate, (Hon. J. P. Penney,) and that gentleman at once issued his writ for an election to fill the vacancy, and *afterwards* communicated to the Senate, not the resignation, but the fact that it had been received and the writ issued for a new election. Had an acceptance of it by the Senate been necessary, the Democrats could have prevented it, and established a permanent dead-lock by refusing the acceptance. No right to do so was set up, and the laws of the State require the Speaker to issue writs for new elections in cases of resignations during the recess, thus legally establishing the fact that an acceptance of the resignation is not necessary.

Resignations of the employees or appointees of a corporation may need to be accepted, because they come from the inferior to the superior, from the employee to the employer; but the resignations of members of legislative bodies do not come in that category, and no such thing has ever before been heard of. The Constitutional Convention *did* refuse to accept of the resignations of Woodward and Black; but it did so upon the ground that vacancies in that body were to be filled by the body itself, and therefore it could say whether it would permit a vacancy to be made or not. This state of facts does not exist in a legislative body, and therefore the precedent goes for nothing.

Mr. McCormick, in this case, followed the usual and well-established practice. The resignation was communicated to him, only to enable him to issue the needed writ for a new election; and when he had issued the writ, as the law requires, he informed the House of the fact. The House had nothing to do with it, and there would have been no question raised about it if there had not been a necessity to simulate an anxiety for his expulsion in order to wipe out all seeming complicity in his crime.

The committee appointed to investigate this case has not yet completed its labors, but will probably report on Tuesday. It has been constantly at work, day and night, examining witnesses, and the document is will be ready at present will be clear and conclusive. Until today, however, the evidence was not complete.

Evans, the defaulting State agent, is lying very ill in jail, while his friends are busily engaged to recover. He is an old man, and much sympathy has been expressed for him in his sufferings, but his case is one in which Executive clemency cannot be used. He is confined as a defaulting State officer, and the Governor cannot pardon or remit the debt. The Insolvent law might relieve him, but only after ninety days imprisonment; and whether he is entitled to that, whether it is applicable to his case. His daughter is here waiting on him day and night; and her unceasing devotion to him is a notable instance of filial affection. SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 28, 1874.

The House held a session to-day, and the committees unloaded themselves. Quite a number of bills was also read in place. The following is a summary of the proceedings:

Mr. Wolfe, Judiciary General, reported, as committed, Senate bill No. 15, a supplement to an act to establish an insurance department.

Mr. Hildebrand, Agriculture, as committed, an act to provide for the publication of the ninth volume of the transactions of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.

Mr. Wainright, Vice and Immorality, as committed, an act to provide for the decrease of the social evil, and for the better government of cities in relation to houses of ill-fame.

Mr. Reynolds, Judiciary General, as committed, an act to define the liability of sureties upon written instruments for the payment of money.

Mr. Heiges, Judiciary General, with a negative recommendation, Senate bill No 30, entitled an act to cure defective acknowledgment of deeds by husband and wife of the property of wife.

Mr. Allen, Judiciary General, as committed, Senate bill No. 35, a supplement to an act relating to county treasurers.

Mr. Worrall, Corporations, as committed, an act to validate acts done by corporations covered by the courts before the recording of their charters.

Mr. Laidley, Appropriations, as committed, joint resolution for an appropriation for painting a portrait of the Governor.

Mr. Cross, same, with amendment, an act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the Commonwealth, etc.

Mr. Webb, same, as committed, an act to provide for the expenses required by an act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors.

Mr. Ezan, same, as committed, an act making an appropriation for State normal schools.

Mr. Kimmett, same, with amendment, an act making an appropriation to the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren.

Mr. Christy, Federal Relations, with amendment, joint resolution requesting the President to appoint a court-martial to re-examine the charges against Fitz John Porter.

Mr. Ammerman, Agriculture, as committed, an act to prevent the destruction of forests, farm fences, buildings, etc., by fires from railroads.

Mr. Little, Judiciary General, with amendment, Senate bill No. 26, entitled an act relative to the issuing of warrants to survey vacant land.

Mr. Worrall, Corporations, as committed, an act to authorize cities and boroughs to purchase and hold the corporate rights, franchises and property of gas, water and fire companies located therein.

Mr. Newmyer, Judiciary General, as committed, Senate bill No. 6, an act to authorize married women owning loans of the Commonwealth, of the city of Philadelphia, or capital stock of any corporation, to sell and transfer the same.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Mitchell, joint resolution instructing the Senators, and requesting the Representatives of this Commonwealth in Congress to favor a system of free banking.

Mr. Newmyer, one to empower the several Courts of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth to vacate roads, streets, lanes or alleys which have been laid out over thirty years and not opened.

Mr. Christy, one relating to compulsory arbitrations.

Mr. Piper, one to provide for the organization, discipline and maintenance or the militia of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Shelley, one relative to the fees of district attorneys and other officers of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Mitchell, one to fix the pay of surveyors and viewers for services in laying out roads.

Mr. DeWitt, one for the relief of widows and orphans of miners, made such by accidents in the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Steckel, one regulating cities.

Mr. Piper, supplement to an act to promote the improvement of real estate by exempting mortgages and other money securities from taxation, except for State purposes, in certain counties of this Commonwealth.

Mr. Ramey moved to reconsider the vote by which bill No. 21 was defeated, giving to water companies power to collect water rents. The motion was agreed to, and the bill goes over. This is the second time it has been reconsidered.

Both Houses meet on Monday, and next week is likely to be a busy one. SPECIAL.

Navigation of the Upper Lakes.

DETROIT, MICH., February 28.—Dispatches received to-night from upper lake ports indicate an unusually early opening of navigation. At Marquette and Whitefish Point the ice is fourteen to twenty-four inches thick in the harbors, but very little outside. In the Sault Marie river it is twenty inches thick. The oldest inhabitants there expects an early breakup. Work on the Sault Ste. Marie canal is being pushed with all possible energy. It is expected that the rock will all be out in three weeks, after which the bottom of the canal is to be cleaned and the dam taken out. The ice in Mackinaw Straits is lighter than for many years, being only ten to fourteen inches. A week of warm weather will probably clear the straits. There is very little ice in Lake Huron, and that quite thin.

Another Crow from the Belmont.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 28.—The Belmont Nail Works of this city, from Monday morning until noon to-day, five and one-half days, cut eight thousand one hundred and fifty-five kegs of nails, being an average of nearly fifteen hundred and seventy-four kegs, or over seventy-eight tons of nails per day. This mill contains one hundred and five machines. One feeder cut five hundred and two kegs, another one hundred and sixty-four kegs of eight-penny. Another cut forty-five kegs of five inch and three kegs of four and a half inch spikes in half a day. One boy cut sixty kegs of six-penny cold.

Flour Lower.

F. W. Jenkins & Bro. have reduced prices. See advertisement on this page.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Pilot Rules for Western Rivers.

Signals on the Monongahela.

Grave Charges Against a United States District Judge.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP

McCormick Said to be the Coming Man.

Increase in Revenue and Customs Receipts.

Arrest of Ex-President Baez

Antecedents of Hatch, the Plaintiff.

Preparations for the Transit of Venus

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1874.

Pilot Rules for Western Rivers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has approved and will officially promulgate the revised rules adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels at their recent annual meeting in this city:

The committee on pilot rules for Western rivers, to whom was referred the resolution relating to the carrying of signal lights on the Monongahela river, report as follows:

Steamers on this river, where bridges crossing the stream are frequent, are compelled to use "jointed" chimneys to enable them to pass under the bridges, which joints preclude the possibility of suspending signal lights in usual places. Therefore your committee are of opinion that the Local Inspectors have ample authority to place signal lights on steamers plying on this river, where the efficiency of the same will be fully equal to signal lights in the old position.

Sub-Title for Rule 14—All steamers descending the Mississippi river, between Cairo and New Orleans, during the time between sunset and sunrise, must keep the main channel, except in times of high water.

Substitute for Rules 11 and 12—Steamers descending the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, between Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans, La., may run down any island chute, when the same has water sufficient for the purpose, and is free from obstructions.

Substitute for Rule 13—Steamers descending the Mississippi river between Cairo and New Orleans, may, in daylight, run any chute which has sufficient water for the purpose, and is free from obstructions.

Charges Against a United States Judge.

Speaker Blaine has received a petition, signed by prominent citizens of Western Arkansas, asking the impeachment of William Story, United States District Judge for the Western District of Arkansas, on charges of corruption, which the petitioners say can be well supported by proof. Judge Story is a comparatively young man, and was appointed two or three years ago at the instance of Senators Rice and McDonald. The charge against him is corruption in office, and there are nineteen specifications to the charge. The first specification is alleged conspiracy with a bankrupt, named Adolphus Erb, to defeat the ends of justice. Second, That he tried to induce Thomas H. Barnes, a lawyer practicing in his court, to make unfounded charges against another lawyer named Joseph S. Gage, because said Story was unfriendly to him, the condition being that if Barnes did this he would grant a second trial to a client of his, named R. T. Barber, who had been convicted of murder. Third, That he corruptly attempted to influence the grand jury of his court to find an indictment of bribery against one Frank Nash, the said grand jury being at the time engaged in investigating charges against Judge Story which were preferred by said Nash. Fourth, That said Story procured the employment of Archibald Young, an attorney, to prosecute for perjury all persons who had preferred charges against him. The fifth and sixth specifications relate to other alleged improper acts of said Story in connection with the charges made by Mr. Nash against him. The seventh charges that said Story admitted to bail a man named Lefiore, who was convicted of murder, and that, too, without setting aside the verdict of the jury. Eighth, That at the November term of 1872, he corruptly and illegally appointed Jury Commissioners to select a grand jury in a special interest. Ninth, That at the May term, 1873, he corruptly selected a grand jury to prevent the finding of an indictment against himself. Tenth, That he admitted to bail Samuel Smith, who had been convicted of murder. Eleventh, That he attempted to influence Newton J. Temple, United States District Attorney, to enter a *nolle pros.* against said Samuel Smith, and that, too, without proper motives. Twelfth, That he authorized James Harub, a clerk of his court, to alter and mutilate court records. Thirteenth. That he illegally granted a new trial in the case of H. B. Claflin & Co. versus Fuller & McKibben. Fourteenth, That he corruptly issued a rule against a man named James S. Robinson, to accomplish a personal end. Fifteenth, That he arrested Nash for contempt because the latter had preferred charges of bribery against officers of the court. Sixteenth, That he indorsed the accounts of Deputy Marshal Burrow, when he knew them to be fraudulent. Seventeenth, That he signed the accounts of Logan H. Ruts, United States Marshal, in blank. Eighteenth, That after charges of bribery had been preferred against him, the said Story said he would resign his office for a money consideration. This, it is alleged, he stated to Thomas H. Barnes. Nineteenth, That he accepted a bribe from one Frank Nash. All these acts are alleged to have occurred while the said Story was on the bench.

The District Attorneyship.

It is now understood, will be disposed of about the middle of the present week. It has not been considered necessary to act earlier, as the court will not meet for some time. Senator Scott has received at least five hundred letters and communications of various kinds on this subject. So far, he has but cursorily examined these papers. They will all be properly briefed at once and taken up for action.

The Congressional Delegation

from the Western District are much divided on the subject of an appointment, that no general co-operation is expected from that source. Messrs. Scofield and Curtiss support Judge Souther, Mr. McJunkin favors J. M. Thompson and Gen. Blakeley. Mr. Ross is for Harvey. Mr. Taylor is for Markle, and Mr. Richmond is for his brother. There is a host of applicants from Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Member

supports General Pearson, who, from present indications, stands little chance. The other leading applicants from Pittsburgh are Barnes, Carnahan and Henderson. There is an impression that the divisions in the delegation will result in the choice of a new man. It is hinted that Mr. Sheibley is the coming man. Quite a large number of applications have been made to the Department of Justice.

The Internal Revenue Receipts

for February were $8,107,182, against $7,932,999 for the same month last year. The receipts for the past two months largely exceed the receipts for the corresponding months last year. The Commissioner says if the receipts continue at the present rate, they will be three millions ahead of his estimates for the present fiscal year.

The Customs Receipts

for February, up to yesterday, were $13,432,478 coin. The receipts for the entire month will be about a million more.

The Arrest of Baez,

ex-President of San Domingo, in New York, on the suit of one Hatch, of Connecticut, has occasioned considerable surprise in official circles. Hatch is said to belong to that class of adventurers who overrun the petty governments of the West Indies and South America. Hatch, under a Spanish grant, got control of a salt mine, and also engaged in business in Azua in 1869. He was accused by Baez of plotting in favor of the Cabralists. For this he was arrested, tried, and sentenced to be shot. This decree, however, was afterwards reversed in consideration of his leaving the island. One of the charges at the time against Hatch was that he had granted a sea letter to a vessel belonging to the Cabralists. Hatch, it will be remembered, turned up pending the discussion of the San Domingo annexation treaty. Summer and Ferry, of Connecticut, had a great deal to say about Hatch's imprisonment, and character, and Chandler, who never resorts to circumlocution in expressing his views, characterized Hatch as a meddlesome scoundrel, and said that Baez made a mistake in not hanging him. In the case, influence Newton J. Temple, United States District Attorney, to enter a *nolle pros.* against said Samuel Smith, and that, too, without proper motives. Twelfth, That he authorized James Harub, a clerk of his court, to alter and mutilate court records. Thirteenth. That he illegally granted a new trial in the case of H. B. Claflin & Co. versus Fuller & McKibben. Fourteenth, That he corruptly issued a rule against a man named James S. Robinson, to accomplish a personal end. Fifteenth, That he arrested Nash for contempt because the latter had preferred charges of bribery against officers of the court. Sixteenth, That he indorsed the accounts of Deputy Marshal Burrow, when he knew them to be fraudulent. Seventeenth, That he signed the accounts of Logan H. Ruts, United States Marshal, in blank. Eighteenth, That after charges of bribery had been preferred against him, the said Story said he would resign his office for a money consideration. This, it is alleged, he stated to Thomas H. Barnes. Nineteenth, That he accepted a bribe from one Frank Nash. All these acts are alleged to have occurred while the said Story was on the bench.

The District Attorneyship.

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The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1874.

THE series of experiments with steam boilers, begun at Sandy Hook and Pittsburgh last year, are to be continued this year at the same places.

THE war in Massachusetts is over. General BUTLER has won the Boston Collectorship per SIMMONS, and now let us hope there will be an end of all this recent puckering.

WE ARE indebted to the publishers of the Marquette *Mining Journal* for a copy of the "Appendix to Swineford's History of the Lake Superior Iron District, being a Review of the operations of Mines and Furnaces for 1873."

THE State capital of Kentucky boasts that it is an impregnable fortress of Democracy. But when we learn that it has one liquor saloon for every one hundred inhabitants, we consider the other statement far too natural to boast of.

FROM present appearances, the Louisiana Legislature has entered upon the greatly needed work of reforming the State finances, with sincerity and zeal, the total appropriations thus far this year being only $1,500,000, against $5,190,000 in 1872, and $5,800,000 in 1871.

PHILADELPHIA has discovered, since SUMNER made his speech against the Centennial, that he is a vastly overrated Statesman. The rest of the country discovered that, long ago. He is a Bostonian, and incapable of looking beyond its petty jealousies and exclusiveness.

"INSANITY among negroes, now of frequent occurrence, was very rare before the war. Can some Radical philanthropist give a sane reason for its rapid increase?"—*Kentucky paper.*

Certainly. The increase of insanity among races is in almost exact ratio with their advance in civilization. Who ever heard of a Kentucky Bourbon going crazy?

THE total imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the month of February amounted to $15,440,918, as against $16,852,983 last year, and $17,550,528 in 1872. The entries direct for consumption show a decrease as compared with last year of $2,250,047, and in comparison with 1872 a falling off of $3,000,961.

THE Senate debate on the Centennial bill will be resumed to-day. The measure is said to be steadily gaining in strength; and certainly the grand event to be commemorated is one which will fully warrant the expenditure of the three or four millions of dollars by the nation required to make the celebration what it should be.

"MAN, know thyself." A Democratic editor out in Iowa declines an invitation to become a candidate for Congress, on the ground that to become a member of that body "would require him to be the equal of negroes." It is not often that persons of his stamp have such a vivid, realizing sense of their natural deficiencies and shortcomings.

THE St. Louis *Republican* would do well to instruct its Washington correspondent to discontinue his coarse and vulgar assaults on Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians. A State which, like Missouri, is overrun with prowling bandits and murderers, who terrorize the Commonwealth at their will, and against whom the "iron hand of the law" is as pulpy as buttered watermelon, should at least cultivate the virtue of modesty, when remarking upon the characteristics of its neighbors.

IF A NATIONAL debt is really a national blessing, the civilized governments of the world must be rapidly approaching the millennium. According to Mr. DUDLEY BAXTER, an excellent statistical authority, these amounted in 1845 to eight and a half billions of dollars, whilst at the present time they are estimated at nearly twenty-four billions, having nearly trebled within a quarter of a century. Should a similar increase be maintained during the next twenty-five years, they will, by the beginning of the next century, reach the astounding total of between sixty and seventy billions of dollars, while the interest payable on account of them, at even five per cent., will exceed the existing revenues of all the civilized nations of the world together.

SOME time ago we referred to the fact that the New York Tammany leaders who had made so much fuss about the Police Board "election irregularities," and threatened all manner of legal punishment, had apparently abandoned their efforts, and thrown up the sponge. Recently, however, these virtuous magnates began to investigate one of the Police Commissioners with a view to proving that he had been in league with the Republican Commissioners to count out Democrats at the last election. They have, however, met with an ignominious failure. The answers which he has made to their interrogatories have made a laughing-stock of them, and they are sick enough of having undertaken the job. So ends another Democratic farce.

"ONE hundred and twenty years ago the first white man took possession of the present site of the city of Pittsburgh. We don't mention this to hurt anybody's feelings, although it is a painful thing to refer to an act that rendered a Pittsburgh paper possible."—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

Your genuine backwoodsman is always in love with his own savagery, and to him the surroundings and refinements of civilization, art, science, philosophy and æsthetic culture are always more or less "palaful," by very reason of his inability to comprehend their subtle intrinsic significance. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that this moccasin-minded frontier critic should not feel quite pleased with the Pittsburgh press. When he gets out of his solitary narrow intellectual trail into the broad and multitudinous highways of modern thought and progress, he will be likely to change his opinions.

AN INTERESTING and valuable paper on "The Direct Process in Iron Manufacture" was read before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, at their meeting in New York last Thursday, by Mr. THOMAS S. BLAIR, of this city, the proposer of the method. Up to the present time, according to Mr. BLAIR, the whole literature of the art, so far as relates to the direct process, is but a history of failure; and he affirms that more money, time, and talent have been fruitlessly spent in the pursuit of this object than in all the other unsuccessful efforts in the whole line of iron metallurgy. His own process, as described by himself, is merely an extension of a laboratory experiment, by means of adequate apparatus, the ore being reduced by carbon until the iron is separated from it freed of impurities. The process is economical, and saves time and labor, its result being a product of wrought iron at a less expense than that at which pig iron is produced at present.

MR. JOHN B. GUTHRIE took over a week to frame a formal denial of the charge that he met with the Rebel leaders in Washington City, in 1861, and we may be permitted to use a like delay in referring to it.

We have only to say that the dispatch from Washington City which we published was not fabricated here. It came over the wires regularly, from a responsible source, and we had every reason to believe it authentic and true. We published it because we believed it to be genuine and reliable. There was nothing improbable about it. Mr. GUTHRIE belonged to a party which, at the time referred to in the dispatch, was under a general suspicion of disloyalty, and there had been nothing in his previous life to warrant a belief that he was further advanced in sentiment than the bulk of the Democratic leaders of that day.

There was nothing about the dispatch, therefore, to excite a suspicion as to its verity. It came to us in good faith, and we published it in good faith, believing in its truth and correctness. Mr. CUSHING, concerning whom a similar discovery was made, was astonished at it and disavowed all recollection of it; but he was too cautious to venture upon a denial of it.

We shall make an effort to find out the real facts in the case; in the meantime, we ask our readers to believe that we are incapable of descending to the fabrication of such documents, and that we received and published the dispatch complained of with a full conviction that it was trustworthy and reliable.

WE ARE not specially addicted to the habit of crying out—"told you so!"—whenever events justify our warnings or predictions. Nevertheless we may be pardoned for adverting to the fact that, directly after the close of the political contest in Wisconsin last fall, we prophesied that the people of that State would become thoroughly disgusted with the "Reformers" whom they had elevated to power, long before the latters' term of office had expired. Their betrayal of the public interests has come sooner than was expected. The Governor of that State has just sold out, leg and baggage, to the very corporations against whose aggression he promised to protect the people—he having issued the certificates of the land granted by Congress in 1864 to aid in the construction of a certain railroad, in favor of a company which, having built a small portion of the road through the most valuable of the lands, and obtained possession of these, has left the rest of the proposed line unbuilt and the worthless lands unclaimed—a palpable violation of the spirit and intent of the act, whereby some ten or twelve counties are defrauded out of the benefits which the government intended to bestow upon them. Governor WASHBURNE had previously refused to give a certificate to the road unless it were commenced at the point designated in the original grant, and this decision was sustained by the Secretary of the Interior. The excitement among the people is intense, and indignation meetings are being held in all the sections interested. It is not improbable that the Secretary of the Interior may refuse to issue patents for these lands until a decision of the Supreme Court has been had upon the matter.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC DEMIGOD DETHRONED.

If there was any man in the Democratic party who was regarded as above suspicion, it was WILLIAM S. GROESBECK, of Ohio. He aimed at the Presidency, and was not averse from taking the Governorship of Ohio, last year, as a first step towards the White House. He was a Democratic pet, an intellectual giant in Democratic estimation, and the embodiment of all that your average Democrat considers great and good. He was, besides, a high-toner—one of those intensely respectable gentlemen to whom the people who are disgusted with politics, generally, turn as their ideal of what a man in public life should be.

Yet this intensely high-toned Democratic leader has just been detected in an attempt to bribe the Councils of the city in which he lives, and which once honored him by sending him to Congress; and he frankly acknowledges the corrupt intent. On March 1st he offered $25,000 in the hands of an individual who was kind enough to take off his hands the task of corrupting the City Councils into the purchase, for a park, of some property in which Mr. GROESBECK is interested. Of course, Mr. GROESBECK says that he did not give this large sum to be doled out to Councilmen at so much a head, and of course the recipient of the $25,000 avers that he took it solely as the price of *his* enormous influence with the Councils; but if this individual had this enormous influence with Councils, which may well be doubted, what is the moral difference between buying him and his influence for $25,000, and expending the same sum in direct bribes? We can see none. It was the corrupt use of money, in either case, for a corrupt purpose; and Mr. GROESBECK stands revealed to-day, a confessed dealer in political debauchery.

The disgrace of this transaction is all the greater from the character of the men engaged in it. When men like Mr. GROESBECK descend openly to bribery, and lend themselves voluntarily to the work of debauching the representatives of the people, to promote their own selfish ends, we may well despair of the public virtue. The moral tone of the community in which he lives must have been vastly lowered, to render such a thing possible, or greed has uprooted every moral sentiment within him. It is to men with his high reputation for talent, integrity and uprightness, that the people look for models of what public men should be; and when such men as he fall, his fall destroys the very basis of public confidence.

The receiver is as bad as the thief; and the briber is as bad as the bribed. In this case, worse. There is no evidence that anybody was bribed, detection having promptly followed the attempt; but the will to bribe, the purpose to secure personal profit by the use of money, was there in all its force. The end, with Mr. GROESBECK, justified the means, and the greed of gain rendered him blind to the moral aspects of the case. If GROESBECK could be enriched, at the expense of the taxpayers, by the lavish expenditure of money, what mattered it to him that the very foundations of society were sapped by the act?

We venture to call attention to the fact that this thing did not happen in Pennsylvania. The misfortune of the Democratic member of our Legislature from Wayne county, who made the late unsuccessful raid upon the banks of the State, consisted in his no being a member of the Councils of Cincinnati. He ought to have been associated with GROESBECK. Evidently, he is in the wrong Common wealth, and should turn his attention from the barren fields of his native State to the more fruitful enclosures of Ohio. It was not worth his while to fish with a bare hook in our clear waters, when golden fish like GROESBECK were swimming in Ohio streams.

It may also not be amiss to call the attention of the "independent" press to the fact that this man was not a Republican. It is their wont to hunt up every little item that tends to prove their favorite theory that all the dishonest men of the country are Republicans. Here is a wholesale corruptionist who is a Democrat, and his one effort involved more money than was involved in the whole Credit Mobilier affair, and as it was intended to cover the action of an entire legislative body, it was to the full as wicked as that. Let them open up their howling jaws upon him, therefore, and show if they can, that they are no respecters of persons. It will go mightily against the grain with them, we know, to do it; but if they have succeeded, practically, in ignoring the DENNICK case, they dare not shut their eyes to the glaring iniquity of the GROESBECK development.

THINGS IN CUBA.

Apparently the Washington authorities are determined to avoid, if possible, a repetition of the Virginius affair. A steamer, the Edgar Stuart, has been for some months getting ready for sea in the port of Baltimore, and has all along been suspected to form a part of a new expedition against Cuba. The needful repairs having been completed, the owners or the commander of the vessel asked permission, a few days ago, to make the usual short experimental voyage for the purpose of testing the machinery, when the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury was cheerfully given, on condition that an officer of the custom house should be one of the passengers. It must be gratifying to good citizens thus to discover that the millions of dollars which the late Spanish trouble cost the country, have not been utterly wasted. If nothing else, they have purchased for us becoming caution and respect for the rights of our neighbors.

It would seem, if Washington correspondents tell the truth, that the affair of the Virginius is not yet entirely settled and disposed of. On the contrary, the statement is positively made that the Spanish government has made upon the government of the United States a formal demand of indemnity for the seizure and loss of the sunken ship. This demand is said to be founded on the written opinion of Attorney General WILLIAMS concerning the ship that, at the time of the capture it was not entitled, by the possession of regular papers, to carry the American flag. We may hope that Mr. CUSHING will be able to put things straight.

Spanish prospects in Cuba do not appear to have grown brighter lately. The Spaniards did indeed recently report a victory gained by them with 3,000 men over a rebel force of 5,000. In the battle, however, the insurgents fought with more than usual obstinacy, and the Spanish losses in killed and wounded were very large in proportion to the number of men engaged. Correspondents also represent the rebels, under their new President, as having become more confident and audacious than ever before, and as having changed their tactics. Instead of standing pretty much on the defensive, as formerly, they are now assuming the offensive, and have, of late, repeatedly broken through the old limits of their operations. At present their plan is said to include an invasion of the western department, where most of the Spanish settlements are situated. Having destroyed as many of these as possible, they hope to get possession of one or more ports through which to establish a connection with the outside world. The Spaniards, on the other hand, have for nearly a year received from the mother country but trifling additions to their military strength. All Spaniards able to fight are needed at home to fight either for or against the government, and the Spaniards in Cuba already see that, unless they can develop more military force among themselves, they must soon rest content with a merely defensive attitude towards the insurgents.

Hence recent efforts on the part of the Captain General, JOVELLAR, to make the Spaniards and the creoles of the island take up arms for their own defense and for the suppression of the rebellion. Thus he has issued a decree requiring all male persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five, not already acting as volunteers, to be registered for military duty. He also requires that, of persons over forty every ten shall furnish a volunteer or pay one thousand dollars for exemption. In these regulations the free negroes are included, while slaveholders are required to place one in every hundred at the service of the government for military purposes. Negroes who thus serve shall, on the suppression of the revolt be free, the master of each one receiving an indemnity of a thousand dollars from the government. In other decrees, a state of siege has been declared throughout the island, vigilance committees are appointed, exposed or indefensible plantations and settlements are required to be abandoned, and these are only some of the stern measures which to the Captain General seem necessary in the crisis.

Some of these measures are, however, easily seen to be hazardous, and only justifiable in consideration of the almost desperate position of the Spanish dominion. Thus, many of the creoles whom the Captain General has armed or proposes to arm, notoriously sympathize with the rebels, and the same is true or said to be true of most of the free colored people. The creoles, while aiding the insurgents heretofore with money, have in mere indolence refused to fight for them, but being compelled to fight on one side or the other, many of them, it is thought, will now join the side which they wish to succeed. The volunteers also have been rather disgusted than gratified by the order to exchange their chiefly ornamental and only occasionally useful service in the cities for the hardships and various trials of a campaign, under officers of the regular Spanish army, and though they finally professed themselves pleased with the change and promised a speedy end of the revolt through their valorous deeds, foreign onlookers in the island do not anticipate either zeal or harmony in the military forces thus gathered. Fierce discontents with appropriate practical results, are thought to be inevitable. And among the difficulties of the situation the distracted and wretched condition of the finances plays and must play an important part.

It is, therefore, clear that Cuban affairs seem to have reached, or nearly reached, a crisis, and that the rebellion must either, through the extraordinary measures adopted, be put down in a few months, or the insurgents will have become masters of the island.

THE HOME IRON TRADE.

The prospects for the spring trade, so far as the manufacturing interests of our city are concerned, are, upon the whole, of a promising and encouraging nature. Nearly all the iron and nail mills are running double turn. The daily consumption of pig iron is estimated at about fifteen hundred tons; although, if all our foundries, machine shops, etc., were in full operation, the consumption would, it is computed, reach two thousand tons daily. The manufacturers of steel are well supplied with orders, the machine shops having perhaps less work than almost any other branch of the iron trade of our city, owing to the fact that less new machinery is being built at present than for some years past. The products of our different manufacturers are being shipped as fast as they are turned out, and the stock of manufactured goods on hand is light, the general disposition being to produce only sufficient to meet the current wants of the trade. The margin for profits is close and the competition with other markets sharp. The policy of our manufacturers thus far has been, and will no doubt continue to be, such as to preserve and maintain the trade intact, which they did during, and have done since the panic. The total product of iron, nails and steel in our city from the first of last September to the first of February, of this year, will probably equal that of the corresponding period of 1872-3. Perhaps in no other manufacturing center of the country has there, during this period, been so large and steady a trade as in Pittsburgh, and nowhere else has labor been so well paid, the manufacturers themselves being the parties who have suffered most. They are, however, confident of their ability to hold their own against other competing markets, and they look for a considerable augmentation of business as the season advances—the northwest and southwest, where the bulk of their products are sold, being financially in a better condition than for some years past, and the stocks in those sections being low.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

March.
In the snowing and the blowing
In the cruel sleet,—
Little flowers begin their growing
Far beneath our feet.
Soft it taps the Spring and cheerly,—
"Darlings, are you here?"
Till they answer: "We are nearly,
Nearly ready, dear."

"Where is Winter, with his snowing?
Tell us, Spring," they say;
Then she answers; "He is going,
Going on his way.
Poor old Winter does not love you,—
But his time is past;
Soon my birds shall sing above you,—
See you free at last?"

Vale! Impostor Tichborne.

A cat has nine lives, but a calumny ninety.

Congress is to have another wrestle with the Mormon question.

Paris has determined to hold another international exhibition in 1875.

All over the country the women are rectifying the ways of the rumseller.

The era of State, county and city borrowing has about seen its end for the present.

For want of hay the Jews could not make brick.
Historians say:
But "little breeches," by a cunning trick,
Turned Stone to Hay.

Out in Kansas they are going to submit the question of female suffrage to a vote of the people.

We respectfully beg leave to remind Col. McClure that the Sandwich Islands have no king.

An Arkansas town wants forty smart women. It's too much; half that number could make it smart.

They want to improve the State seat of government in Missouri. How would it do to sow it with hay-seed?

A few lonely little robins are doing the best they can to make a spring-time at different points in New England.

A public spirited Indianapolis hen has supplemented the Siamese twins autopsy by laying a hyphenated pair of eggs.

The new ten-cent fractional note is nearly ready, and the public will soon have a supply of clean currency for a change.

Negotiations for a convention to prepare a treaty providing for the interchange of postal cards with Switzerland have commenced.

How uncanny Scotland is! The Court of Sessions has just decided that women have no right to receive instructions in their universities.

Dr. Schmidt, of the University of Athens, has just completed a map of the moon, on which he has been at work for thirty-four years.

A favorite song with the temperance ladies out west is, "Shall we gather at the river?" and the saloon keepers is, "By all means. Start now."

A gassiz, not long before his death, declared that he felt as never before the importance of the movement in behalf of the physical education of women.

There is a man in Virginia who insists that the war is not yet over, and who drills himself, solitary and alone, every day. Such drilling must be a bore.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that a town has no right to tax for expense incurred in resisting annexation or any change to its boundaries.

The oldest stove in the United States is that which is still in use at the Capitol in Richmond, Virginia. It was made in England in 1770. It is considerably stoved up.

The old style of combing the hair over the ears is revived among the ladies. What a blessing this will be to those who have homely "organs of hearing," and what a sacrifice to those who haven't!

The presence of nickel in large quantities in Connecticut, has been known since 1763, yet all attempts to work the mines profitably have ended disastrously. In the coming season another trial will be made.

A colored man in New Orleans has just recovered damages and expenses incurred by him in rescuing his daughter from slavery, to which she was reduced in 1861, after having been emancipated in Ohio.

What was it—instinct? A little terrier dog, owned by a Maryland physician, the other day managed by persistence of effort to attract the attention of the family to a burning meat house in time to save the dwelling.

Devotion to fashion has deformed women to such an extent that they now present the appearance of having been run through a threshing machine, and by some miraculous interposition escaped immediate death.

It is now affirmed that the "blue laws" of Connecticut never existed, except in the writings of Hugh Peters, the historian. They never were the laws of the State of Connecticut, but were enacted by the New Haven colony.

Calcraft, the English hangman, retires from the active duties of his profession on the 1st of April. An excellent opportunity is hereby offered to any "gallus" young man, "acquainted with the ropes," who is desirous of rising in the world!

The Massachusetts Legislature has just passed a law providing that women, and children under eighteen years of age, shall not be employed in manufacturing establishments more than sixty hour a week, or an average of ten hours a day.

The New York assessors report that farm lands have depreciated in every section of the State, to the amount of from ten to thirty per cent., within the past six years, and that in many of the best agricultural counties the number of farms is constantly decreasing.

The dramatic critic of the Chicago *Times* announces that Othello will be performed, with Mr. O'Neill as Iago and McVicker in the part of the grave-digger. He doesn't say who will take the parts of Julius Cæsar and Mylor Wellington De Boots in the tragedy of Toodles.

A couple of Iowa blacksmiths, formerly in partnership, have a curious law suit. One sues the other for labor performed and money paid out, and the other presents a counter claim for twelve months' checker-playing indulged in by the plaintiff when he should have been at work.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

Jenny June on Gentle Spring—The Lenten Interval of Figurative Sackcloth and Ashes—The Final Balls of the Season and the Striking Costumes Worn Thereat—About New Jewelry—The Rage for Flowers—White Simplicity—Colors for Brides—The Very Latest Novelties Offered by Dame Fashion.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]
NEW YORK, March 1, 1874.
GENTLE SPRING.

If our gentle winter should be followed by the etherial mildness of an exceptional spring, we should indeed be doubly blest. Should it not, should March prove treacherous, and April bring us the snows we expected in January, then—well, then we shall do as we have done before, anathematize the climate and endure it as best we can.

Lent is here, however, and the season of sackcloth and ashes, in a figurative sense, has begun. It is colder than it was in January, but furs and velvets and woolens are disappearing from the counters and behind plate-glass windows, and new spring prints, cambrics, percales, and last year's linens and piques are beginning to take their place. A Quaker like air of neatness, gravity, and decorum pervades them. The delicate hair stripes are only dotted with rings, or polka spots of the color, and only varied with fine moss or coral patterns which cover the ground and give no effect of color. The furniture patterns and Dolly Varden chintzes have departed. Merchants had a dose of them last season, and will not be apt to repeat it.

Fine twilled vigagnes are shown now for spring suits, and pure silks of bonnets' make, not heavy but the proper texture for skirts, to be flounced and worn with a cashmere redingote or linen Gabrielle. And, it may be as well to remark, that even for summer wear there is no dress more useful for the street, in city or country, than a black silk or fine alpaca skirt, black straw hat, and brown or gray linen polonaise.

The spring suit for the season, *par excellence*, is brown—wood brown—clear, with no red lights or shades in it. It is of wool, embroidered in two shades of the color, or it may be trimmed with pleating lined with silk of the same shade. The trimming is but slight—a standing collar, a reversed pleating at the back of the pointed basque, a pleated flounce with a heading. The style depends much more upon the cut than upon the trimming. A brown hat is worn with it, with a little ostrich tip falling at the back, which must match the necktie, and white crepe de chene or twilled silk at the neck is the most lady-like, but tea rose is very good, or any delicate tint.

White striped muslin makes the most useful and becoming morning dresses for Southern latitudes, and as it is to be very largely used for that purpose during the coming season, it may be as well to make a note of it. A single skirt trimmed with one or more gathered flounces, a polonaise with Gabrielle front and pouf back, draped close, will be the style.

THE LAST BALLS OF THE SEASON.

The season, which is considered to close before Lent, and which winds up with the celebration of Mardi Gras on the evening (pancake day), broke out into quite a flutter of gayety towards the last, and like a Saturday evening party, had hard work not to trespass upon the fashionable gravity of the incoming period. Of course Lent does not interfere with quiet forms of social enjoyment; even receptions, musicales, dinners and the like are given by persons out of the "church," and we have the opera this year, besides the large club receptions, and great charity balls are carefully kept within the pale, and the number of gorgeous toilettes which these have brought forth is very great indeed.

STRIKING FEATURES OF BALL COSTUMES.

To attempt to describe the toilettes would be a work of supererogation. The best effects are communicated by a touch, a wave, a line, a tint, a something altogether too impalpable for words and which escapes in the effort to grasp them. Moreover, this is already done to such an extent that it would afford but a repetition of threadbare words.

The two great features of them all were the jewels and flowers. Paris, it is said, has never been so resplendent with diamonds as it has this season. A Russian princess (the Russian ladies are famous for their diamonds) has let down the law that only diamonds shall be worn with full dress, but this has always been a characteristic of American women. No impudcements of French dressmakers could induce an American lady to wear a gilt *parure* with an otherwise rich and costly toilette. All sorts of gilt, ivory, enamel, mosaic and flower imitations have been made, but though school girls and young ladies not yet "out" have worn them occasionally, yet no one ever saw a recognized leader of society, of Yale College, or of the Supreme Court. Congressman Kellogg will preside.

John Russell Young has returned from England to New York, and Mr. Bennett would like to place him at the head of the *Herald*. But by the rules of the Associated Press he is debarred from doing so. Mr. Young having been convicted of furnishing the news of the Association when he was managing editor of the *Tribune*, and furnishing it to his paper in Philadelphia.

Dr. Edward Warren, formerly of Baltimore, Md., has assumed the duties of Surgeon-in-chief on the staff of the Khedive of Egypt. Since his arrival in Egypt he has rapidly gained the favor of the Khedive. Recently he was accorded the titles and honors of a bey by a special firman of the Khedive, issued as a reward to Dr. Warren for saving the life of the Minister of War by a remarkable surgical operation.

There is something that touches the heart in the last moments of a dog that died at Lansingburg, N. Y., the other day, at the age of twenty-four years. The poor old fellow had hardly stirred from his rug for some days; he rose stiffly, crawled with difficulty up stairs, visited every room in the house, seemed to bid a last farewell to all familiar objects, came back to his master's feet and died without a struggle.

A document reading as follows has lately been filed in the County Clerk's office in Peoria, Illinois:

Know all men by these presents that I, Henry S. Cole, have this day sold, transferred, and set over unto Lydia A. Benjamin the following property, to wit: Fifteen hundred bushels of corn in the crib on the place where I now live on farm, in the county of Peoria, Ill.; two dark bay mares, one about fifteen years old, and one about eight years old; one bay horse about ten years old, and one ballface last spring sorrel horse colt; one old lumber-wagon, and one double harness, for and in consideration that the said Lydia A. Benjamin becomes my lawful wife.

[Signed.] HENRY S. COLE.

A LITTLE knot of workmen in Colt's armory at Hartford have come very near realizing Horace Greeley's ideal of a successful co-operative society. They started a co-operative grocery in 1868, fixing the capital at $5,000, but their scheme not taking well at first, they were obliged to commence with a paid up capital of only $2,800. The first six months the store barely paid expenses, but at the end of the year a dividend of twenty per cent. was declared. The second year the balance of the stock was called in, and during the five years ending with 1873, thirteen ten per cent. dividends were declared. The present policy of the society is to declare no dividends, but to use all profits in extending the business and reducing the prices of provisions.

THE New York *Express* argues thus in regard to the financial problem: The idea of taking twenty-five millions, fifty or seventy-five millions from one section and redistributing it in another, is like dipping water from a pond at the base of a hill and pouring it into a trough on the side of the hill, connected by a pipe from its (the trough's) bottom with the pond below. The water, by the laws of nature, will find its way back to the pond. The circulating medium is no less subject to inexorable natural laws of supply, demand and price than water to those of seeking its own level.

Indistinct Ailments.

There are many distressing symptoms of disease, the causes of which are uncertain. Debility, nervous irritation, mental stupor, and headache, for instance, may possibly be symptomatic of chronic disease in some particular organ; yet, in a large majority of cases, at least, they arise from indigestion, and morbid conditions of the liver and bowels engendered by a foul stomach. When this is the case a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will usually effect a complete cure, but should the symptoms be only mitigated without being entirely removed, by a brief course of the remedy, let it be continued until every trace of disease has vanished. Dyspepsia is a wonderful mimic. It imitates with startling accuracy the indications of heart disease, brain disease, kidney disease, and half a dozen other frightful ailments, and when the doctors have solemnly announced the existence of one or other of these complaints, half a dozen doses of the Bitters will, in most cases, explode their theories by curing the patient.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873...$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Bokmeris, Christopher Zug, John H. Ballew, Solicitor.

Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873 .....$821,015 71
SURPLUS FUND..... 63,368 57

Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits,
PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. R. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
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Isaac Jones, G. C. Hussey,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Jas. R. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter, Jno. P. Hunderson,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.,
Wm. K. Nimick.

Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 6 o'clock to 8. MWF

PERSONAL.

George H. Boker, our representative at Constantinople, has announced his intention of resigning and returning to Philadelphia.

Senator Dorsey's wife's eyes, according to a correspondent, "rest upon you and go with you: Oriental eyes, large, dark, and half veiled with long lids and lashes." Ice-water for one.

Dr. Lyman Beecher's salary seventy years ago was $300 per annum and firewood. His son, Henry Ward, receives nearly seventy times that much. But he has to furnish his own firewood.

A most unusual case of modest generosity has come to light in Boston. A gentleman who obstinately refuses to have his name published has given property valued at $100,000 to Boston University.

Judge Sloane, of Sandusky, has gone to Europe on a wedding tour. He is accompanied by Miss Nellie Hall, of Elyria, and $10,000 belonging to a railroad company of which he was president. Thus another blow has been struck against a giant monopoly of the age.

"You land," said General Sherman last evening, "at some little town on the Black sea, and meet a Russian Mayor, for all the world like a Pennsylvania Yankee, and who, before you have known him an hour, wants to sell you a town lot." After all, humanity is about the same the world over.

The dinner to Chief Justice Waite by the alumni of Yale College, resident in Washington, will be given this evening. The only invited guests are the President of the United States, President Porter and ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, and the Judges of the Supreme Court. Congressman Kellogg will preside.

John Russell Young has returned from England to New York, and Mr. Bennett would like to place him at the head of the *Herald*. But by the rules of the Associated Press he is debarred from doing so. Mr. Young having been convicted of furnishing the news of the Association when he was managing editor of the *Tribune*, and furnishing it to his paper in Philadelphia.

Dr. Edward Warren, formerly of Baltimore, Md., has assumed the duties of Surgeon-in-chief on the staff of the Khedive of Egypt. Since his arrival in Egypt he has rapidly gained the favor of the Khedive. Recently he was accorded the titles and honors of a bey by a special firman of the Khedive, issued as a reward to Dr. Warren for saving the life of the Minister of War by a remarkable surgical operation.

There is something that touches the heart in the last moments of a dog that died at Lansingburg, N. Y., the other day, at the age of twenty-four years. The poor old fellow had hardly stirred from his rug for some days; he rose stiffly, crawled with difficulty up stairs, visited every room in the house, seemed to bid a last farewell to all familiar objects, came back to his master's feet and died without a struggle.

A document reading as follows has lately been filed in the County Clerk's office in Peoria, Illinois:

Know all men by these presents that I, Henry S. Cole, have this day sold, transferred, and set over unto Lydia A. Benjamin the following property, to wit: Fifteen hundred bushels of corn in the crib on the place where I now live on farm, in the county of Peoria, Ill.; two dark bay mares, one about fifteen years old, and one about eight years old; one bay horse about ten years old, and one ballface last spring sorrel horse colt; one old lumber-wagon, and one double harness, for and in consideration that the said Lydia A. Benjamin becomes my lawful wife.

[Signed.] HENRY S. COLE.

A LITTLE knot of workmen in Colt's armory at Hartford have come very near realizing Horace Greeley's ideal of a successful co-operative society. They started a co-operative grocery in 1868, fixing the capital at $5,000, but their scheme not taking well at first, they were obliged to commence with a paid up capital of only $2,800. The first six months the store barely paid expenses, but at the end of the year a dividend of twenty per cent. was declared. The second year the balance of the stock was called in, and during the five years ending with 1873, thirteen ten per cent. dividends were declared. The present policy of the society is to declare no dividends, but to use all profits in extending the business and reducing the prices of provisions.

THE New York *Express* argues thus in regard to the financial problem: The idea of taking twenty-five millions, fifty or seventy-five millions from one section and redistributing it in another, is like dipping water from a pond at the base of a hill and pouring it into a trough on the side of the hill, connected by a pipe from its (the trough's) bottom with the pond below. The water, by the laws of nature, will find its way back to the pond. The circulating medium is no less subject to inexorable natural laws of supply, demand and price than water to those of seeking its own level.

Indistinct Ailments.

There are many distressing symptoms of disease, the causes of which are uncertain. Debility, nervous irritation, mental stupor, and headache, for instance, may possibly be symptomatic of chronic disease in some particular organ; yet, in a large majority of cases, at least, they arise from indigestion, and morbid conditions of the liver and bowels engendered by a foul stomach. When this is the case a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will usually effect a complete cure, but should the symptoms be only mitigated without being entirely removed, by a brief course of the remedy, let it be continued until every trace of disease has vanished. Dyspepsia is a wonderful mimic. It imitates with startling accuracy the indications of heart disease, brain disease, kidney disease, and half a dozen other frightful ailments, and when the doctors have solemnly announced the existence of one or other of these complaints, half a dozen doses of the Bitters will, in most cases, explode their theories by curing the patient.

Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS NOVEMBER 1, 1873 .....$821,015 71
SURPLUS FUND..... 63,368 57

Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits,
PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. R. D. Meeds.
Secretary—Geo. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.

TRUSTEES.
Isaac Jones, G. C. Hussey,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Jas. R. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter, Jno. P. Hunderson,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.,
Wm. K. Nimick.

Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 6 o'clock to 8. MWF

MEDICAL.

The Largest Stock in the City.
IVORY HAIR BRUSHES,
Satin Wood Hair Brushes,
Inlaid Pearl Hair Brushes,
French Plate Hand Mirrors,
Buffalo Horn Combs,
Lubin's Genuine Perfumes, all odors,
Puff Boxes and Puffs, and a full variety.
Hoyt's German Cologne, large and small size.
Nail and Tooth Brushes or every style.
Toilet Soaps of all kinds and makes.
Saunders's Face Powder.
It will pay to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
No trouble to show our Goods, at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S
DRUG AND PERFUMERY DEPOT,
2p Corner Penn ave. and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete
Stock of Medium and Fine
DRESS GOODS
On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's
BLACK SILK.
CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED
AMERICAN SILK,
In Black and Cloth Shades.
All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas,
Mohair Lustres,
Brilliantenes,
Irish and French Poplins,
Repps,
French Merinos,
Cashmeres,
Biarrets,
Diagonal Drap D' Franc,
Drap D' Ete,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
and Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN
Black Material
FOR DEEP MOURNING.
PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA
Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes
FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.
New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120
Federal Street Allegheny.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Copartnership

The Partnership of J. W. PORTER & CO. is this day dissolved, PAUL JONES retiring. The business will still continue under the firm name of J. W. PORTER & CO.

J. W. PORTER.
D. R. PORTER.

Pittsburgh, February 17, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP—I HAVE THIS DAY associated with me in the Pig Iron and Commission Business D

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, February 28, 1874.

In the last number of the *International*, Hon. Amasa Walker contributes an elaborate article on "Our National Currency," giving a succinct account of the history of the currency and the condition of public affairs that made it a necessity.

Mr. Walker is well known as an able advocate of a redeemable currency, and sees but one way to accomplish that most desirable result—that is by contraction.

Giving him credit for the full strength of his arguments, we are apt to doubt his sincerity when we find him, in drawing a comparison between Great Britain and the United States, stating the circulation of Great Britain at only £38,000,000, or $190,000,000, ignoring the fact that the bank note circulation of that country is in reality now £40,540,960 in excess of the coin reserve, while the silver in use is £15,000,000 bronze, £1,148,000 gold and notes £141,223,000, or an equivalent in United States gold coin to $687,642,154, as furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, while the whole currency of this country is but little in excess of that of the United Kingdom. With such glaring discrepancies as to these facts, we are led to doubt the genuineness of other statements.

When facts are such as to militate against the pecuniary interests of a class, they are pretty apt to know it, and not to make much effort to have such condition of affairs sustained or strengthened. Our iron manufacturers will therefore smile when he states that our present currency (like the protective tariff) has inflicted great injury on their trade.

The artificial tariff caused by the gold premium is too well known a factor in the estimates of manufacturers to be disregarded. The 650 blast furnaces, which is an increase of 109 per cent. during the past four years, are a standing refutation of the truth of such a statement.

—An increase of currency is always followed by an advance in prices, whether that currency be paper or gold, as witness the high prices of all commodities in California during the years from 1849 to 1852, when gold became so abundant that, locally, its purchasing power was reduced in proportion to the increased cost of commodities, but gold being the world's money it was rapidly drawn off to other countries till an equilibrium was established and prices fell. With our paper currency, however, it is different; finding no use for it outside of our own boundaries it will not go abroad, but remains at home, keeping prices inflated for all transactions made in the United States.

The bulk of our exports is the surplus of our agricultural products, and as the prices realized for these exports are governed by a foreign market, and a gold standard, it results that our farmers and planters are those most injuriously affected by our irredeemable currency; in other words, all that they buy is measured by the inflated standard of an irredeemable paper currency, and all that they sell is measured by the lower portion of a gold standard. If this is a true statement of the case, it seems strange that the South and West, largely dependent as they are, upon the prices of agricultural products, should call for an increase of a currency which now bears more heavily on them than on any other class.

That neither the press of the West or the leading business men of that section are so inclined we must doubt, and we give below extracts from our Western exchanges, taken at random. The *Inter-Ocean*, since it received its instructions from General Logan the other day in the Senate, talks of tight money and the need of more currency, yet its numerous parts cannot conceal the fact that money was never so cheap and abundant in Chicago as now.

As the season advances, there are the most unmistakable evidences that the local loan market is gradually drifting into a condition of comparative ease. As the opinion seems to be gaining ground that Congress will be finally compelled to respect the wishes of the country, and allow the volume of currency to remain as it now stands, a healthier and more confident feeling is being developed in nearly all the leading business centres of the country. The supply of loanable funds in this, as well as in most other prominent distributing markets in the country, is rapidly increasing, and as confidence in financial circles and among the masses is fully restored, the outlook was never more promising for an easy and prosperous money market than at the present time. There is no disguising the fact that there is at the present time a large amount of idle capital, both at the banks and in the open market, that is anxiously seeking profitable employment, and, what is more, the prospects are good for the flow of money in this direction to increase as the season progresses, as the facilities for the safe and profitable investment of funds at this point surpass those presented by all other prominent centres in the country.—*Chicago Times.*

We publish in our local columns the names of fifty-four merchants and business men of Chicago, *twenty-three of whom are bankers*, who have petitioned Congress to repeal the monopoly feature of the present National Bank act. These names were obtained in a few hours yesterday by one man, and forwarded to Washington. Thousands of names can be obtained by like effort. The great bulk of the business community need only to be visited to sign petition of this character with alacrity. The sentiment in favor of an increase of the currency is almost universal.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The stock, gold, money and produce markets were all closed, yesterday, and there are, consequently, no quotations. The foreign advices indicate a stiffening tendency in money at London, and show a further outflow of specie from the Bank of England to the amount of £250,000. Our Western exchanges report a continued abundance of money and at easy rates, notwithstanding the "tight money" and inflationary cry of Congressmen from that section of the country. Business there, as East, is generally dull, with the exception of the grain trade, in which there has been a heavy speculative interest, enhanced in a great measure by the cheapness and abundant supply of currency.—*Springfield Republican.*

"The inflation bubble is simply John Law's scheme revived here, a century after it ruined all France and paved the way for its bloody revolution. It robbed every interest of labor, and ended naturally in a total collapse of every form of business, with the government included. This will be the result in the United States. The property of the people cannot always be taken in exchange for lying and worthless promises based wholly on the gullibility of mankind. Pay-day is certain to come, and when it does, what will remain for the government to redeem with? An overissuing credit is a little too steep for even Americans. The end of this wretched affront to human intelligence can easily be predicted. It may run a year or two, but wise men will hasten to cover. It is the most glorious friend of the laborer, and will work more enduring mischief than war, pestilence and famine all combined at one time."—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

Congress, since Friday, has done nothing except talk about the currency question. In the meantime, the business of the country is in a state of uncertainty, money collects in the banks because its owners do not dare to invest it, and everything awaits a settlement of the question one way or the other. Congress should resolve without delay to do something or nothing.—*Chicago Post.*

There are no new features to notice in local monetary affairs. Money continues easy, and all good paper passes at 10 per cent. per annum. The supply of loanable funds is large and on the increase by the receipt of idle capital from country banks and private well-to-do individuals, for investment. Grain and provision dealers are the banks' heaviest customers. Trade of the city is fair for the season, but restricted to some extent on account of the currency question of inflation and contraction.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

After devious, vague and trite discussion, marked by one vote on a proposition which nobody seems to have understood, and which was finally rejected, the Senate has adopted an amendment by which the national bank note currency is to be increased from $354,000,000 to $400,000,000. We are by no means certain that this proposed increase in the bank note currency will be made, but the fact that a majority of the Senators presented and voting favored it is very discouraging. The great and vital subject which ought to engage the attention of Congress is the issue of "one-hundred-million reserve." Our merchants cannot buy goods and sell goods—cannot, in fact, transact any business with safety, because they do not know from day to day what the amount of legal tender notes in circulation is to be. The evil is an open one, and every day it is permitted to remain, the injury inflicted by it becomes greater and more widespread. When will our Congress listen to the demands of thoughtful men? That demand is for the withdrawal of every dollar of the "reserve" which has already been issued, and the unequivocal decision that the full amount of legal tender notes in circulation shall never exceed $3,000,000.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

February 28, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	112¼	112¼	112⅜	112⅜	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	119½	119½				
U. S. 6s, coupons	119½	119½				
U. S. 5s, 1862	117¾	117¾				
U. S. 5s, 1864	116¾	116¾				
U. S. 5s, 1865	116¾	116¾				
U. S. 5s, 1865, coupons	116¾	116¾				
U. S. 5s, 1867	116¾	116¾				
U. S. 5s, 1867, coupons	116¾	116¾				
U. S. 10-40s	113¾	113¾				
Currency 6s	119½	119½				
New York Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Western Union Tele'g'h	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Quicksilver	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Pacific Mail	42	41¾	42	41¾	41¾	41¾
Adams Express				91		
Wells, Fargo Express				64		
American Express				64		
United States Express				71		
New York Central scrip	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Erie	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Erie preferred	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Illinois Central	135	135	135	135	135	135
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago & Northwestern	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Do preferred	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	44	44	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Do Preferred	70¾	69	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Fort Wayne guaranteed	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Chicago and Alton				106		
Boston, Hartford & Erie	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Harlem	13	13	13	13	13	13
Terre Haute				11		
Terre Haute preferred				30		
Tennessee State 6s	73	73	73	73	73	73
Virginia 6s				35		
North Carolina 6s				28		
North Carolina, new				18		
Missouri 6s				95		

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	53¼
Reading Scrip	92
Reading	38
United Co.'s New Jersey	194
Oil Creek	78½
Lehigh Valley	60¼
A. V. R. R. Top	91
Central Transportation	43¾
Empire Transportation	51

Coal at Louisville.

The arrivals of Pittsburgh coal at Louisville during the season past, up to February 26th, numbered 28 towboats, with 86 boats, 148 barges, 21 hat coal boats and 4 coke boats. The whole amount of coal received was 1,926,000 bushels in boats, 1,029,000 in barges, together with 147,000 bushels of hat coal and enough to make 50,000 bushels of coke. The total amount of coal and coke in the hands above the Falls, including stock in hands of city dealers, was 30 boats, 20 barges, 21,000 coal and 9 packet, of coal. Below the Falls were 7 boats, 1 barge and 1 hat coal boat.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 28, 1874.

REMARKS.—This is the last day of the week, the last day of the month, the last day of winter, and the day preceeding the advent of spring. The day is pleasant and cheerful, and Feornary goes out lamb-like if it did come in like a lion.

If the meddlers at Washington with regard to the currency was once definitely settled so that business men could tell just how to trim their sails for the future, an impetus would at once be given to trade that would astonish the most sanguine business men.

There was a very perceptable improvement in the volume of trade during the week, though it was by no means active. Dealers, however, are sanguine that ere many days the ball of trade will roll upward and onward, and good times generally rule again.

In the matter of prices we have nothing new to note. All leading articles remain unchanged, if we except butter and eggs, which, owing to their scarcity, fluctuate "upward" in price from day to day, nor would it be safe to guess where they will stop.

The grain market is very dull, particularly as regards wheat. The receipts continue light of all cereals, though the supply is fully up to the demand.

With regard to groceries, we may state that coffees are stronger in the New York market, which will serve to strengthen them here. Sugars are quiet and inactive, and the same is true of syrups and molasses.

The flour market remains in the same condition as at last report. The receipts are light, and so is the demand. Dealers, however, are of the opinion that a better demand will rule during the incoming week.

Provisions are reported fairly active for the season. As we have before stated, the stocks are full and complete, selected and cured with a view to meet the wants and tastes of the trade.

The vegetable market has its "ups and downs," one day here and another there. The only way to [illegible] prices is to purchase.

[illegible] of all descriptions was scarce to day, and those who were fortunate to have a "few more left" disposed of them at their own prices.

The following are the receipts of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,013	Apples, bbls	137
Rye, sks	375	Oats, sks	590
Millst., pkgs	42	Potatoes, sks	3,065

The following table shows the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, for the week ending February 28, 1874:

	Flour	Grain	Corn	Wheat	Barley	Rye	Oats	Hay	Pork	Bacon, lbs	Provisions
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	tons.	bbls.		
Monday, February 23	1,295	800	1,020	1,833	462	1,474	1,877	32	156	2,785	
Tuesday, February 24	2,330	916	14.3	1,196	278	1,901	1,725	31	212	1,320	
Wednesday, February 25	1,264	1,206	2,976	370	360	2,112	2,409	29	225	3,130	
Thursday, February 26	1,464	122	2,982	370	....	984	2,112	29	225	225	
Friday, February 27	1,514	....	2,3	41	....	80	270	69	39	42	
Saturday, February 28	31	....	....	31	....	....	31	....	....	5	
Total for week	8,312	670	7,078	3,649	1,090	4,152	7,698	284	796	7,407	

Cheese 107. Bacon, pieces, 6,250.

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the market, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Choice $2 50@4 00; medium $2 50@3 50 ₩ bbl.

ALES—X $8 ₩ bbl; XX $9; India ale $10 ₩ bbl; Bass's, English ale, in kinderkins of 32 gals., $22 75@24 24; pale ale gals $42 25@42 75; hhds, 68 gals $62 50 @66 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $20 75; Wm. Young & Co.'s India pale ale, in cases of 2 doz bottles, $3 ₩ doz; Robert Yo ager's sparkling ale, $3 ₩ doz; Guinness's stouts, bottled, $3 ₩ doz; $5 ₩ bbl; Cantrell & Cochran's ginger ale, $2 25 ₩ doz; Cantwell, Blizard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₩ doz.

ASHES.—Soda ash, common, 2½@2¾ refined, 5c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; blood lime, 5c.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales at 6c@7c ₩ gal.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Hams, sugar cured, extra, 9 lb, 12½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9 lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 10 lb, 12½c; dried beef hams, extra sugar cured, 9 lb, 16½c; beef tongues, sugar cured, 9 lb, 17½c; sweet pickled hams, 9 lb, 14½c; sides, 9 lb, 9½c; do short rib sides, 9 lb, 9½c; do clear sides, 9 lb, 10c; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $16 50; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 9 lb, 9½c; refined do, for summer use, in half bbls, 9 lb, 10½c; refined do, for summer use, in buckets, 9 lb, 11½c; refined do, in 3 lb caddies, 12½c; refined, 2 lb pails, 13½c; refined do, in 5 lb pails, 13½c; refined do, in 6 lb pails, 13 lb, 13c; ham sausage 9 lb, 10c.

BUTTER.—In firkins figures were: for choice 42@45c; medium 36@38c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—At 3½@4c ₩ lb. Demand light.

BEANS.—White navy beans, $2 00@2 50 ₩ bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Sales of red and red topped at 5¼ @6¼c; fair to good green 7¼@8¼c; hurl 9¼@10c ₩ lb.

BORAX.—Prices unchanged at 26c ₩ lb.

BIRD SEEDS.—No 3, $3 ₩ doz; No 4, $4 ₩ doz; No 5, $5 ₩ doz; carpet grooms, $3 ₩ doz; tea brooms and whisks $1 50@3 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 10@15c ₩ doz additional.

BAKING BAKING POWDERS.—We are reported sales at the following figures: 1 lb cans $1 ₩ doz; ½ lb do $1; ¼ lb do $5 50; 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb kegs, 30c.

CARBON OIL.—Prices unchanged; f. o. b. at works at 13¾c, with the usual advance from stores.

CANNED GOODS.—Tomatoes, 2 lb cans, ₩ doz, $2 50; 3 lb pie peaches, ₩ doz, $3 00; standard corn, $2 25 @3 00 ₩ doz; Portland sugar corn $2 75 ₩ doz; 3 lb do, ₩ doz, $3 00; 2 lb do, ₩ doz, $2 25; 3 lb peaches, ₩ doz, $3 50; 3 lb pumpkin, ₩ doz, $2 50.

CHEESE.—Prime Ohio Factory 16¼@16½c to the trade, and 18 in jobbing way; Young America 18c; Nutting 19c. Prime to choice Ohio Sweitzer 16@16½.

CIDER.—$6 50@8 50 ₩ barrel.

CRACKERS.—$10@13 ₩ bbl; $3 50@4 ₩ box.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales at $1 75@3 ₩ case of four dozen packages.

CRACKERS.—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 11½c.

CEMENT.—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 25 ₩ barrel; Pittsburg hydraulic cement $2 75; Rosedale cement $3 50@4; Youghiogeny $1 25@2.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples 5@10c ₩ lb; mixed peaches 10@12c; plums, new crop, 12@13c ₩ lb.

EGGS.—Strictly fresh 22@23c ₩ dozen.

FISH.—No 1 extra mess mackerel $13; No 1 mess mackerel $34; No 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No 1 bay mack rel $19; No 1 bay mackerel $17; extra No 2 mackerel $15; No 2 bay mackerel $14; large No 3 mackerel $12 50; No 3 mackerel $10; split Labrador herring $8 50; white fish $7 50@8; lake trout $6 50@7; No 1 Gaspe cod fish $6 50@7; medium Georges cod fish $6 50 ₩ 100; red herring, scales, 50c ₩ box; No 1 $5 ₩ box.

FLOUR.—We quote white wheat flour at $7 25@10 00; red winter, $8 00@8 50; choice Minnesota, spring wheat, $7 00@7 50.

FEATHERS.—No 1, 75@85c ₩ lb; No 2, 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

GROCERIES.—Coffees are reported a shade firmer. We quote as f lows:

Coffees—Green, choice, 34c; prime 33c; good 30@31c; fair 29@30c; Java 38@40c. Roasted coffee—In papers for 30c, week, 24½@25c.

TEA—Young Hyson 50@85; 10 ₩ lb; Gunpowder 50@$1 25; Imperial 50@$1; Japan 55@$1 ₩ lb; Oolong 75@80c ₩ lb; Fancy $1 ₩ lb; Assam 65@75c ₩ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex C 10¼c; Standard B 10¾c; Standard A 10¾c; standard hards 11¾c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 58c; choice 56c; prime 54c; old or P 65@70c, little in market.

Syrups—Extra white Drips 70c; Sugar Drips 65c; lower grades 45@46c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

Grain—Wheat—red winter $1 50@1 65; white $1 60@1 70 ₩ bushel. Oats—sales at 52@54c ₩ bushel. Corn—near delr; car 65@67c; shelled 66 @70c. Rye $1 00@1 05. Barley nominally $1 60@1 70.

Honey—Choice clover 40c ₩ lb; buckwheat 30@ 35c.

Hominy—Sales at $4 50@5 25 ₩ bl.

Hops—1873's 48@50c ₩ lb; 1870's 35@40c; 1871's 18 @20c.

Hay—Baled $18@22 ₩ ton; wagon $20@27.

Sapolio—Cases of 6 dozen, $6; hand sapolio, cases of 6 doz, $8.

Lard Oil—Winter strained 80c ₩ gallon; fall 75c.

Onions—Sales at $6@7 ₩ barrel.

Potatoes—We quote peachblows $1 20@1 25, in store; Early Rose, $1 10@1 15 in store.

Poultry—Dressed chickens 10@12c; turkeys 15@ 16c; ducks 13@15c.

Rising Sun Stove Polish—Retail dealers supplied at $6 ₩ gross.

Salt—Sales at $1 60 ₩ bbl by car load, and $1 80@ 1 85 in j bbing lots.

Tallow—Sales at 6½@7c ₩ lb.

Rags—Sales at 2½@3c ₩ lb.

Lard—Timothy seed $3 50@3 75; clover $5 75@ 6 00; flaxseed $2 15.

Whisky—Sales of highwines at 99c@$1.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 2, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Penn River & Rail.	Exports Crude per Penn R. R.	Exports per Penn R. R.
Monday, February 23	2,862	....	423
Tuesday, February 24	2,572	....	725
Wednesday, February 25	24,214	....	223
Thursday, February 26	5,617	....	....
Friday, February 27	2,872	....	456
Saturday, February 28	3,060	....	....
Total for week	41,799	....	1,896
Since January 1	239,950	4,492	81,194
To February 28, 1874	281,749	4,492	83,090
Same time 1873	305,581	2,566	61,924
Same time 1872	180,093	9,535	89,487
Same time 1871	118,566	15,241	69,865
Same time 1870	60,579	14,465	50,445
Same time 1869	107,424	12,795	43,629
Same time 1868	147,120	4,248	43,756

The oil market during the past week has presented nothing very new or important. Prices are about the same as those current at the da e of our last general review. The weekly receipts of crude were liberal, exceeding the week previous by 23 bbls on the line. Dealers in the oil regions are apart in their views, holders refusing to accept prices offered by buyers; they contend by that it is only a matter of time, The recent week's sales were the smallest reported for a long time. Refined—the rates in this market are precisely the same as last week—13¾c free on cars at works. The shipments of refined East continues very light; for the week only 1,896 barrels were forwarded by the Valley Road and none by the Pennsylvania.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	18,061	41,799

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past ten years, from January 1st to

February 28th, 1874	281,749
Same time 1873	305,581
Same time 1872	180,093
Same time 1871	118,566
Same time 1870	110,531
Same time 1869	107,424
Same time 1868	147,120
Same time 1867	42,368
Same time 1866	47,415
Same time 1865	8,360

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	....	1,896
Allegheny Valley Railroad	2,887	....
Total	2,887	1,896

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years from January 1st to February 28th:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Penn'a R. R.	15,079	19,941	9,535	2,566	4,492
A. V. R. R.	59,448	60,653	89,487	61,924	83,020
Total	86,527	75,926	99,022	69,430	87,422

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market was weak and at the close lower figures were offered. The following sales were reported at

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls United	$1 80 @1 81½
3,000 bbls United	1 85 "
1,000 bbls Union	1 85 "
2,000 bbls Union	1 87½ "
2,000 bbls Union	1 90 "

REFINED.

The market was quiet all week. Prices have undergone no change. We continue to quote at the works, free on cars, 13¾c; by the car load, in a jobbing way, the usual advance is charged.

Philadelphia.—Spot 14¼@14¾c, March 15@15½c, April 16@16¼c.

New York—15¾c bid, 15¾@16c wanted; March 16¾c.

OIL BARRELS

dull; city $1 70, country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, February 28.—The "Herald" says: The market on the upper road opened at $2 05 and closed firm at $2 07½. The market at Parker's was firm and more active, there being some demand for first and more quiet. Large and small lots changed hands at $2 @2 05. Some refined sold at $1 80@1 85, and Union barges. United pipe closed at $1 80@1 85, and Union barges. United pipe closed at $1 80@1 85, and Union barges. Home refined market 8¾c in bulk, and 13¾c in bbls. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road.....$2 05
2,500 bbls upper road.....2 05
1,000 bbls upper road.....2 07½
2,000 bbls upper road.....2 07½
2,000 bbls Parkers, United.....1 80
1,000 bbls Parkers, United.....1 81½
3,000 bbls Parkers, United.....1 85
1,000 bbls Parkers, Union.....1 85
2,000 bbls Parkers, Union.....1 87½
2,000 bbls Parkers, Union.....1 90

PARKER'S, February 28.—Market $1 shal 83; nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, February 28.—Market very quiet, but firm at $1 70.

OIL CITY, February 28.—Market quiet at $1 90½.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 28.—Market quiet and steady at $1 shal 90.

TITUSVILLE, February 23.—Market firm at $2 05a $2 07½.

ROUSEVILLE, February 28.—Market quiet at $1 85.

NEW YORK, February 28.—closing $1.—there was considerable irregularity in the market, holders on a rule firm at the recent advanced prices. Bids now, crude in bbls, 15¾@15¾c spot; 15¾@15¾c March. Refined, 15½c bid, 15¾@15c asked; March bids at 16¼c. Cases 21c. Naphtha 8½c. Phila pe bbls prices rather weak; sales 2,000 bbls refined, spot, contract at 14¾c; 5,000 bbls refined spot, 14¾c; 1,000 bbls sellers, option April 1 to 15, at 16c; 3,000 bbls first half April, 16c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.—Market quiet; S W, 14¼c; crude 6½c; cases 24c. Sales none. Futures: March 15@15½c; April 16@16½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKee vey	Vesta O W	452
Fisher Bros	Vesta O W	931
Stevenson	Raldant O W	481
McKelvey	Vesta O W	475
Duncan	American	164
Loomis	Fisher	239

Crude Oil received by Rail and River.

	Bbls		Bbls.
Vesta O W	462	Vesta O W	934
Redland O W	481	Vesta O W	474
American	160	Fisher	239
Total			2 781

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R., and P. V. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 28, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Oil Co	Tack Bros	250

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

American No. 1, foundry pig.....$23 00@24 00
American No. 2, foundry pig.....20 00@21 00
American No. 3, forge.....18 00@20 00
American No. 4, white and mottled.....22 00@26 00
No 1 coke pig.....42 00@43 00
Old rails.....41 00@43 00
No. 1 wrought scrap ex. ship.) cur.....00@00 00
American refined bar.....3@3 2 cts
American common.....65 00@66 00

PRICES OF PIG IRON MANUFACTURED IN THE "SCHUYLKILL" AND "LEBANON" VALLEYS

Trade continues dull and nothing has transpired to warrant us in changing last week's quotations:

Foundry, No. 1 A, in 100 ton lots.....$24 00@—
Foundry, No. 1 B, " " .....22 00@—
Gray forge neutral, " " .....20 00@—
Mottled neutral, " " .....17 00@—
White neutral, " " .....22 00@—
Gray forge red short (of Cornwall ores,) " " in 100 ton lots at furnace.....20 00@—
Mottled red short (of Cornwall ores,) in 100 ton lots at furnace.....18 00@—
White red short (of Cornwall ores,) in 100 ton lots at furnace.....18 00@—

—Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association, February 27.

NEW YORK.

February 28.—By late mail advices we learn that Scotch pig was somewhat unsettled abroad, and prices had declined considerably. The stock was small, and the apprehension of some upward movement arrested the decline. The steamship companies were in the market for shipment hither, but as yet their offers had not been taken. The market here is without animation, there being more sellers than buyers. The shipments from the other side of all kind of iron have been reduced to small proportions, and so far as rails are concerned, the shipments for January, 1874, were not over one-tenth of the corresponding month last year. The difference in price of American and Scotch pig has also the effect to check sales of the former, while many foundries which formerly used Scotch now do without it entirely; we only hear of 50 tons Glengarnock at $22 50@23 00. American pig is very dull—stocks are not increasing, and there is no hopeful for the future as they have been, and it is probable that the furnaces out of blast will remain so for some time to come, unless a favorable state of things should occur; we note sales of 100 tons No 1 and 100 No 2 Pennsylvania coke at $23 and $23 respectively; No 1 is held at $25, and $24 50 was refused for 200 tons. Rails are quiet—we hear of some orders having been placed in small parcels, but learned no particulars—600 tons steel sold at $70@$72 50, equivalent to $60@$62 50 at works. Scrap is quiet—about 150 tons sold from yard at a private price, and there was a rumor of 600 tons beside. Refined bar continues to rule low and prices than can be laid down from the mills; business moderate.—Commercial List.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK, 1874.

Prince	March 3	Sweden
Cuba	March 4	Liverpool.
Manhattan	March 4	Glasgow.
Hammonia	March 5	Hamburg.
Italy	March 7	Liverpool.
Rhein	March 7	Bremen.
Elysia	March 7	Glasgow.
Adriatic	March 7	Liverpool.
Ville du Havre	March 7	France.
State of Virginia	March 7	Liverpool.
Java	March 7	Bristol.
Andes	March 7	Cardiff.
City of Montreal	March 7	Liverpool.
Washington	March 9	Havre.
Idaho	March 10	Liverpool.
Minnesota	March 11	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	March 11	Liverpool.
Canada	March 11	Glasgow.
Germania	March 11	Hamburg.
Spain	March 14	Liverpool.
Arabia	March 14	Liverpool.
Baltic	March 14	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	March 14	Liverpool.
Manhattan	March 18	Liverpool.
Minnesota	March 18	Liverpool.
Java	March 21	Liverpool.
Canada	March 21	Liverpool.
California	March 21	Glasgow.
Scandinavia	March 21	Liverpool.
Peruvian	March 21	France.
Sch'd Pennsylvania	March 21	Liverpool.
Glaucurian	March 21	Cardiff.
City of Richmond	March 21	Liverpool.
Rhein	March 24	Bremen.
Minnesota	March 24	Liverpool.
Algeria	March 25	Liverpool.
Italia	March 25	Liverpool.
Australia	March 28	Glasgow.
Holsatia	March 28	Hamburg.
City of Paris	March 28	Liverpool.
Westphalia	March 28	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	March 31	Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Illinois	March 5	Liverpool.
Liberty with	March 5	Antwerp.
Nederland	March 17	Antwerp.
Ohio	March 21	Liverpool.
Vaneriand	March 25	Antwerp.
Indiana	March 26	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Parthia	March 7	Liverpool.
Cympion	March 14	Liverpool.
Hecla	March 21	Liverpool.
Marathon	March 28	Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Caspian	March 4	Liverpool.
Nurnberg	March 4	Bremen.
Baltimore	March 28	Bremen.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 1, 1874.

River eleven feet nine inches and falling. Weather warm and pleasant.

Zanesville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 1, 1874.

Navigation has again resumed on the Muskingum river. The steamers Carrie Brooks, Lizzie Cassell, Mink and Wildwood have arrived.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.	
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.	
Elizabeth	Hillon	Elizabeth.	

Departed.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Esperanza	Dunlavy	St. Louis.

MONONGAHELA seven feet eleven inches and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet eleven inches and falling. The weather during the day was pleasant and spring like.

THE Dictator brought in 1,500 tons of ice from the Illinois river.

CINCINNATI.—Wharfage collections for the week amounted to $1,254.

LATE reports in St. Louis papers say that Capt. McCune is getting better.

THE steamers R. W. Skillinger and Mollie Eberle are en route for Cincinnati.

THE steamer Messenger, Captain M. A. Cox, left the landing. She will probably load for Nashville.

WE understand that the U. S. Mail Line Co. contemplates building a light, fast passenger boat.

THE steamer Josephine, Captain Dunlavey, left for St. Louis with over 600 tons of Pittsburgh manufacture.

THE sidewheeler Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, takes her departure for Cincinnati on Tuesday positively.

CAPTAIN THOMAS W. IRA, of the steamer Belle of Shrewsport, was at the Monongahela House on Saturday.

THE steamer Mollie Ebert, Captain Batchelor, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Saturday.

THE Allegheny Belle on route from New Orleans to Cincinnati, has fifty four barrels molasses for Pittsburgh.

THE towboat Iron Mountain, Captain W. C. Gray, is announced for St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and St. Paul, on Thursday.

THE towboat Rover and barges, Captain Greenlee, is announced for St. Louis on Thursday. Shippers can make a note of this.

CAPTAIN ——— is said that the water in the Muskingum river this week reached a higher stage than it has attained for forty years.

THE Dubuque "Herald" says: One of the veteran fishermen is getting his nets ready for big "hauls" as soon as the ice leaves the river.

THE steamer Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, is detained in the Muskingum by high water and will not be here to le

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, March 1, 1874.

	Cents.
Biddle, Judge, H. P. Logansport, Ind.	1
Joynt, John, Sligo Furnace, Pa.	1
Morris & Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.	1

R. C. SNOWDEN, P. M.

The Woman's Temperance Movement.

The Woman's Temperance Association will meet this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, in the Third Presbyterian church (Rev. F. A. Noble, D.D., pastor), Sixth avenue. A large attendance is expected.

Accident.

A lad named John Barrett, aged fourteen years, suffered the breaking of an arm at Shoenberger's mill on Saturday afternoon. He was engaged in handing up a lot of metal when a heavy piece fell upon him. He resides on Pike street.

Fall From a Scaffolding.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. James Armstrong, a carpenter, was very dangerously injured at Zug's mill, on Pike street. He was engaged in repairing the roof recently burned, and the scaffolding giving way he fell to the ground, a distance of forty feet. He is a man of family, and was taken to his home in Allegheny. His life is despaired of.

A Deserved Compliment.

We are gratified at being able to announce the appointment, by Governor Hartranft, of Capt. Hugh Morrison, a gallant soldier of the 100th, or Round Head regiment, P. V., as aid on his staff, with the rank of Colonel. Col. M., who formerly resided in Butler, is now a citizen of Allegheny City, and is at present Assistant Clerk of the House of Repres ntatives at Harrisburg. His bravery and devotion to his country were shown on the bloody field of Antietam, where he had an eye shot out; while his character as a high toned gentleman is fully appreciated by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. To know him is to love him.

Attend to the Horses.

The horse is man's most intelligent and faithful servant, and deserves to be kindly treated at all times, and properly cared for when suffering from any of the ills to which honesthoh is heir. This remark by way of introducing Mr. John Burch, of No. 633 Penn avenue, who, after spending the best years of his life in studying the diseases of the horse and their best mode of treatment, has come to be recognized as one of the chief among the most successful veterinary surgeons in the country. His experience has been varied, and he has rarely found a case to baffle him. There is a great deal of money invested in horses in this vicinity; and the owners thereof should make a note of Mr. Burch's residence, and when their equine favorite is found to be ailing, bring the case to his attention, and he will speedily work a cure, if it is within the bounds of human skill.

County Register's Business.

Following is the business of the County Register's office for the month of Feoruary:

Decedents.	Executors.
John Dunn	Elizabeth Donnell.
John M. Farland	John McFarland.
Elizabeth Eastwood	John Greenawalt.
Margaret Fermaree	John Egenan.
Anna McDonough	Wm. McDonough.
Margaretta Helps	S Devin and H. Seoffer.
Joseph Hyde	Louisa J. Hyde.
John Schwarz	Ouningando Schwarts.
George Hunter	Robert Hunter.
Philip S. Meyer	Anna E. Meyer.
Henry Nehle	Sophia Nehle.
Wm. M. Brown	Mary Brown.
John Merrill	Anna J. Merrill.
Wm Haller	No named.
Andrew Johnston	John Glancy.
H. B. Swope	Susannah E. Swoope.
Margaret Lowe	Woodside & O'Connor.
Uriah Willitt	Elizabeth C. Willitt.
Henry Bachtenkirch	Christina Bachtenkirch.
Martin Reter	Anna M. Fet r.
Mary Flock	Woodside & O'Connor.
Mary S. Sandon	G. R. Reddes & Nelson.
Susanah Bingham	Jane Bingham.
Edward Allen	S. J. Allen & Wm. Dunn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents.	Administrators.	Bond
Elizabeth Jackson	Sarah L. Black	$ 2,000
George Hedgrave	John Hedgrave	3,000
John Thomas	Sarah Jane Thomas	600
Adam Wagner, jr	Margaret H. Wagner	1,500
Sebastin Schwab	Anna Schwab	1,400
James Orr	Fanny Orr	1,000
G. G. Schaan, Sr	Wm. R. Livingston	2,500
George Bergner	Elizabeth Bergner	1,000
Margaret Foy	Robert Foy	800
Margaret E. Parsons	H. E. Parsons	400
Jane Work an	Simon Dunn	100
Mary Crawford	Mary Crawford, jr	200
Jerusalem Ickman	Joseph Pierce	2,000
Wm. McKinley	Edward McKinley	300
Michael Doyle	Bridget Doyle	200
Mary W. Baldwin	Wm. Baldwin	1,000
Samuel H. Baird	Howard L. Baird	500
Sarah Miller	Samuel Miller	2,000
Mary J. Neeld	Ali Neeld	1,000
Philip Hinsman	Margaretta Hinsman	2,000
Theodore Rossiter	W. R. Reed	12,000
Joe F. Rossiter	Lewis C. Fritzius	10,000
Geo. Fritzius	Lewis C. Fritzius	1,200
John Farrell	H. Paul	100,000
Susan B. Hamilton	Henry Hamilton	200
Joseph Mazor	W. Boyce	2,000
Mary Ann Gorman	Thos. Gorman & W. H. Gorman	200
Elizabeth Hinton	Timothy Hinton	400

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mrs. Oates and her delightful company will remain at the Opera House another week. The flattering success of last week is a sufficient warrant for this arrangement, which cannot but be agreeable to all concerned.

To-night the new opera, "Madame Angot's Child," will be given. The original opera, of which this is said to be a clever adaptation, had a wonderful run in Paris. Mrs. Oates personates the child, and has gained both musical and histrionic reputation in the characters. The same opera will be repeated to-morrow night and at the Saturday matinee.

Academy of Music.

Nearly everybody—everybody, in fact, who enjoys a good minstrel entertainment—has heard Carncross & Dixey at some time or other; and to hear them once kindles a desire to hear them again, they are sure of a rousing welcome to-night, and full houses during their stay, be it long or short. The troupe presents a list of first-class men, and the programmes will be such as to present them to the public in their very best aspects. Mr. Carncross is as good, perhaps even a little better, singer than many of the men brought here with grand flourishes of managerial trumpets, and to hear whom fancy prices are charged. Mr. Dixey is a born comedian, and his quick mind enables him to seize upon and employ advantageously all the local events of the moment in his burlesques. The public are always safe in attending the performances, as it is the chief aim not only of the managers but of the company to be amusing without vulgarity. For a good hearty laugh, then, go to the Academy during the stay of the minstrels.

Those who have not yet secured seats can do so by calling at Hinkle's Music store, or at the box office of the Academy.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

And now Messrs. Gardner & Trimble, the energetic managers of this ever popular place of amusement, have "been at it again"—have engaged another new company, and will serve up such attractive performances that the people can't stay away. Sam. Collyer, the light-weight fistic champion, heads the list of new stars, and will appear nightly. Miss Kitty Henderson, a clog dancer of wonderful skill, comes next on the list. Then we have three Leslie brothers, who have no superiors as gymnasts. Billy Carter has come again, and brought his favorite, Georgie Moore with him—the latter showing something new in the way of "Dutch" comedy. Foley and Wade, the really excellent song and dance performers; the versatile Guy family; Emma Bilinger, Lucy Clifton, G. W. Herman, and last, but by no means least, H. W. Williams, the efficient stage manager, make up a strong organization. The variety performance will, of course, be excellent, and for a wind up a thrilling sensational drama will be furnished.

A TEST CASE.

What Constitutes a Real Estate Broker?

In the District court on Saturday, John Barton, Esq., on behalf of Gustavus Stoy, filed a bill in equity against the city of Pittsburgh, and its officers, to restrain the collection of $100, of mercantile tax for the year 1873, assessed against him as a real estate broker. The plaintiff alleges that the tax is illegal; that he is not liable to be assessed as a merchant, trader or broker; and asks the court to restrain the collection of the tax. The case was fixed for argument this morning at nine o'clock. The case will turn on the point whether Mr Stoy is a real estate broker or not. He claims that he is not a real estate agent, or broker, but simply buys and sells real estate for himself, and cannot be taxed as a broker.

GROCERIES, TOBACCO, &c.

Johnson, Colvin & Co.

The attention of retail grocers and the public generally is called to the advertisement, elsewhere, of the firm of Johnson, Colvin & Co., the old and well known wholesale grocers and dealers in tobacco, &c. It will be noticed that Messrs. George W. Fagye and Wm. H. Colvin, long identified with the establishment, have been admitted to the firm. They have large experience and ability, and strength and increase the already extensive business of the firm. The large warehouse of the firm is located at No. 19 Second avenue, and No. 149 First avenue, where they have ample storage, and always keep on hand a full stock of goods in their line. Messrs. Johnson, Colvin & Co. make direct purchases of the best goods, and their molasses, sugars, teas, &c., often they keep a large stock, are purchased in person in New Orleans. Of tobacco, also, they keep immense quantities of the different brands, and their facilities for trade is second to no establishment in the city. We bespeak for the new firm an enlarged patronage.

A NOVEL SUIT.

A Husband Seeks to Recover From His Wife.

John A. Kohrsaen has filed a bill in equity, in the Common Pleas court, against Caroline Richardson, alias Baldwin, alias Kohrsaen, and Thomas Richardson, her husband, to recover from her certain property which he deeded to her since their marriage. The parties have been married thirteen years, but Kohrs" aen now alleges that she had a husband at the time (Richardson,) who is still living; that she deceived him in regard to the matter, representing herself as Caroline Baldwin, a widow; that before the marriage he deeded her, as a gift, twenty acres of land near the line of Washington county; and after their marriage he deeded her two lots in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, on which are five dwelling houses; that he lived with her ten years before he discovered that she was still the wife of another man, and that he would not have given her the property had he known the deception practised. He asks the court to compel his wife to deed back the property, which is valued at about $10,000. Kohrsaen is a tavern keeper, and has not been living on amicable terms with his wife for some years. A petition for divorce is now pending in the court.

SECOND AVENUE AGAIN.

An Injunction Granted—A Decision Under the New Constitution.

We have reported the filing of a bill in equity, by Messrs. Iverson, Graff & Macrum, iron manufacturers, against the city of Pittsburgh and the Commissioners for the improvement of Second avenue, and the application for an injunction to restrain the Commissioners from proceeding with the improvement, on the ground that no security had been given for damages that might be inflicted upon the rolling mill of the plaintiff. This case arose under section eight of article sixteen of the Constitution, which declares that "municipal" and other corporations and individuals invested with the privilege of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured or destroyed by the construction or enlargement of their works, highways or improvements, which compensation shall be paid or secured before such taking, injury or destruction." There were other questions, but this was the main one.

The case came on for argument, in the Common Pleas, on Saturday—Mr. Acheson appearing for the plaintiffs; Mr. Bigham, City Attorney, for the city; and Mr. George T. Oliver for the Commissioners.

It was manifest, on the part of the city, that security had been provided for, by the act of Assembly which authorizes the appointment of viewers and the assessment of the damages upon the property benefitted. This has been the method employed in this city for the last years, and under it no wrong had been done to private property owners.

The court held that this provision would not be sufficient, because there was no liability on the part of the city to pay damages in cases where the injuries might be in excess of the benefits assessed. And the security required by the Constitution, the injunction was granted as prayed for. Of course it will be an easy matter for the city to give the required security. The fact that security can be demanded in such cases, is an important one.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Abstracts of Sermons Delivered Yesterday by Rev. E. M. Wood, Rev. S. H. Humphreys and Rev. C. W. Pearson—The Movement Indorsed.

In several of the city churches, yesterday, as per previous announcement sermons were delivered on the subject now uppermost in the public mind—the woman's movement for the suppression of the liquor traffic. We give below abstracts of the utterances of pastors of the different denominations:

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

At the Oakland M. E. church, Rev. E. M. Wood, pastor, preached upon the above subject, taking from

Isaiah 32:9, "Rise up ye women that are at ease; hear my voice ye careless daughters! Give ear unto my speech."

THE EVILS OF THE TRAFFIC.

The reverend gentleman portrayed the trials of women on account of excessive drinking by their husbands, brothers and sons. The children of drunkards are seldom found in Sabbath schools; they have not the necessary clothing, and their home is a place of wretchedness. The mother cannot go for the same reason. In consequence of drink how many suffer from cold and even from hunger! There is a picture of darkness for the mother without a redeeming quality. She is not only the chief sufferer but her sufferings are constantly increasing. This is not all however, daughters and sisters suffer and have to yield to the crushing load. They cannot appear in public or at social gatherings wi hout fear of disgrace and shame. They must, like the mothers bear. But mus: woman suffers this, year after year until sh- dies without other hope of relief or must her pa ish soul give vent in words and an attempt to break the yoke?

THE LICENSE LAWS.

Many say that we have a good license law and that if properly enforced it will work well. If it is true that ours is the best all others must be very poor indeed. What is the object of the law? Is it not to restrain the traffic, to prevent intoxication or to curtail it? Men have contended that high license tariff will curtail the traffic, but what is our experience? The price of a license never was as high as now and yet never was there as much intoxication as now. Men in the wholesale business sell on credit until the retailer can pay from his sales, and some even lend money to put up some give vant in words and an attempt to break the yoke?

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